

## POETRY.

## The Beauty of Liberty.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing so much more costly than liberty."

MILTON.

When the dance of the shadows  
At day-break is done,  
And the cheeks of the morning  
Are red with the sun;  
When he sinks in his glory,  
At eve from the view,  
And calls up the planet  
To shine in the blue;  
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see  
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

When the beautiful bend  
Of the bow is above,  
Like a comet of light  
On the bosom of love;  
When the moon in her mildness  
Is floating in high,  
Like a banner of silver  
Hung out in the sky;  
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see  
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

In the breath of the morning,  
When nature's awake,  
And calls up the chorus  
To chaunt in the brake;  
In the voice of the echo,  
Unbound in the woods;  
In the warbling of streams,  
And the humming of floods;  
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see  
Like the thrice-hallowed sight of a nation that's free?

When the strivings of surges  
Is mad on the main,  
Like the charge of a column  
Of plumes on the plain;  
When the thunder is up,  
From his cloud-cramped sleep,  
And the tempest is treading  
The path of the deep;  
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see  
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free?

## VARIETY.

From the Washington Metropolis.

## THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CANADAS.

We learn, through our exchange papers, that a public dinner was recently given by the citizens of Rochester, to the celebrated Dr. Theller, who figured so conspicuously in the bloody scenes which, a few months since, were enacted by the British mercenaries of Canada. In the course of this complimentary entertainment, the Doctor, in a speech of some length, gave a lucid and strenuous description of the present state of the Canadas, and the effort of the establishment of a military despotism, on the minds of an innocent and unoffending people.

It is really melancholy to view the cruel and desolating effects of a despotic Government upon the internal economy of a nation; the innumerable incidental evils, flowing from a state of physical and moral degradation, and the total prostration of life and energy. In the case of Canada, this species of political and social oppression is rendered more glaring, by the striking contrast presented in our nation. On the one side of the St. Lawrence, we see every thing flourishing in its native and youthful vigor, peace and happiness growing up under the genial atmosphere of civil and religious liberty. We see the republic of the sister States, constituting the emporium of wealth and prosperity; her cities are made the rich repositories of foreign and domestic merchandise, her fields teem with whitening harvests, the fruit of the husbandman's toil, and her working-men, mechanics, and farmers, are emphatically the chosen people of God's heritage, the legitimate nobility of nature. Under a sun of meridian prosperity, every thing attains maturity in its allotted time; the wide and almost unbounded field laid open for the operations of perseverance and industry; the blessings of true and rational political freedom, and the inestimable privilege of worshipping the Maker of the universe in whatever mode or form our reason or belief may dictate; has created the United States an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. On the other side, the hand of political tyranny has palsied the energies and crushed the spirit of a once enterprising and aspiring people; neither commerce nor agriculture can thrive under the scathing heat of an atmosphere loaded with disease and death. The state of Canada is indeed deplorable in the highest degree; both politically and socially, she is under the chains of the most galling and degrading species of civil slavery. Her Government is administered under the most rigid code of military despotism; a hired soldiery have been permitted, by the tools of power, to range over the whole country, unrestrained by either the laws of justice or mercy; they have literally plundered the people of every kind of property which the sword and torch of civil war had left unconsumed. Neither life nor property has been spared. The domestic sanctuary, which is generally considered an asylum of safety, has been invaded and sacked; neither age nor sex have been regarded by an insolent and blood thirsty military, intent upon plunder, rapine and lust. In addition to their enormous grievances, they have suffered, politically, every thing a people could suffer: "taxation without

representation, the destruction of the liberty of the press, the suspension of the habeas corpus and trial by jury; a profligate waste of the public money for the support of hired mercenaries," of a division of property among a swarm of European plunderers, of the degradation of industry, of a court established church, supported out of the proceeds of the sweat and blood of the people, and finally, of the total abolition of civil and social rights.

## THE ENGLISH NOBILITY—THE STARVING MECHANICS—AND CORN TAXES.

[From Mr. Ward's speech in Parliament, 11 March.] A letter from Preston, which town Lord Stanley appealed to as illustrating manufacturing prosperity, described the wretched condition of no small portion of the population; and he would read an extract from it to the House—

"The effects of these reductions upon the comforts of the weaver's have become such as to render their privations intolerable. A young fellow often fancied that he could appear more respectable than most married people whom he saw around him; but the appearance of a child or two soon undeceived him, and he is found presently in the same miserable condition of most others who, similarly situated in life, had entered the married state—a condition from which all his exertions were inadequate to relieve him till his children were grown sufficiently large to be able to assist in their maintenance. Having been confined to the paltry pittance which his best exertions afforded, the casualties of life were wholly unprovided for; and a change of work, and a bad kind of work, or a little sickness, destroyed all his credit; and if without friends in these emergencies, a state of horrid privation commenced. He is found frequently toiling an entire day without food; journeying home with a piece of cloth which he hath just finished—if living in the country, a distance of three, four or five miles, with a pair of clogs on his feet, and clothing in which he is ashamed to appear; for which piece only 4s. or 5s. is due, and the greater part of a coming week to provide food therewith, though hungry to commence with, and debilitated in frame by previous privation. The writer himself said, he frequently had two or three days to get over without any food whatever provided, or any knowledge of the means by which it could be obtained. A little meal borrowed here, a few potatoes procured there, with occasionally the scraps of the last meal from some kind-hearted neighbor who had a knowledge of his state, or a few pence in the way of a loan, were obtained. But this was not always the case; and when himself and family were thus unfortunate in their applications to the poor neighbors around, then the sufferings were indeed great. On Tuesday, his father-in-law, who then lived with him, failed to get his work out of the loom, as had been hoped; and they went to rest that night supperless. Breakfast time on the Wednesday passed away, and still nothing to take. Night at length made its appearance; and all the schemes to realize a little food were abortive, having nothing which they could pledge. Such had been their destitute state for a considerable length of time previous. The agonies of his own feelings was at this time indescribable, not so much for his own sake as for that of his more unfortunate partner, who had the whole of the day a strong and healthy child tugging at her breast, and which had shown itself much more ravenous than usual, having no other food to direct it therefrom. During the night he frequently entreated her to remove the leech from her (for by that name he recollected having designated his child.) Once, on awaking from a brief slumber, he enquired how she felt herself, and found that she had fainted; he immediately arose took the meal-bag, turned it wrong side out, and shook it over the table; the few grains detached therefrom he collected, and made of them a bowl of water-gruel; and with this, he really believed, her life had been preserved. How many were present at some ball or masquerade, the expense of admission to which would have victimized his little family a month or more? But how little do such men, although deriving the whole of the abundance they enjoy, care or feel for that condition which their own avarice hath alone created."

Now, continued Mr. Ward, if the wealthy aristocracy of England maintained that law, which produced such a state of things, were necessary for their support, in what position did they place themselves? In the same position of the old French aristocracy—

And where was that nobility now?—There was an end to their career and expectations.

[From the New York Sun.]

**The Fishery Seizure.**—The Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Captain Sturgis, has been dispatched by the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the true causes which have led to the seizure of American fishing vessels for alleged encroachment upon British grounds, and to report the same to the department.

**A man of the Olden Times.**—Captain Benjamin Webster, of Gloucester, Mass., who was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, and is now 84 years old, the other day walked thirty miles, and rode thirty more. Few of our modern men, in the prime of life, can do that without granting.

**Arbitrary Settlement of claims.**—The floods have swept off all the boats and impounded logs in the Anrostock and Fish rivers, to an immense amount, and carried the timber out of the reach of further disposition as to possession.

**Melancholy.**—A poor woman on board of the John Bull steamer, burnt on the St. Lawrence last week, lost six out of nine children she had with her. Another woman attached a rope to a Newfoundland dog, who nobly swam ashore with her, and has saved her life.

**Extensive Dream.**—The Editor of the N. Orleans Times lately dreamed that the entire Mississippi was turned into a mint julep, and that the devil came and sucked it through a hollow sycamore instead of a straw. Extreme thirst is supposed to have suggested the horrible vision.

**Florida Treaty broken.**—The U. S. schooner Pointent, Lieut. Mayo, has left Baltimore for Florida, to co-operate with the troops there, in the suppression of Indian hostilities. It is evident, by this, that the late treaty is deemed little better than any that preceded it, and that the war dance of this interminable, bloody and costly contest is fairly re-commenced.

**Old coins.**—A lot of old Belgic coin, the size of a dollar, 300 years old, were last week turned up by a plough in a field on the farm of Mr. B. C. Timmins, Burlington county, N. J.

**CREOLES.**—It is really laughable to witness the many blunders strangers in our city make in the use of this term. The idea appears to prevail at the north that a Creole must necessarily have negro blood, and the consequence is that when you tell a stranger that this beautiful girl is a Creole, or that good-looking man, he must needs think you are quizzing. For the information of our readers abroad we say that as we use the term here, (Dr. Johnson to the contrary notwithstanding,) a Kentuckian is a Creole of Kentucky and a Yankee of New England; a Laplander is a Creole of Lapland and an Irishman of Ireland; Satan himself was and is a Creole of Heaven, according to Milton, and his being driven thence does not alter the case. A Creole is but a native of the state or country where he or she may have been born.

Editors friendly to the dissemination of correct knowledge will please copy the above.—[N. O. Picayune.]

A schoolmaster in New England, who devoted fully one half his time to making candle boxes instead of improving the knowledge boxes of his pupils, thus replied, when called to account for his remiss conduct by one of the overseers, "Gentlemen, it is an old saying, that like begets like. The smallness of your hearts begets the smallness of my salary, and the leanness of your souls begets the leanness of my bones. If I spent all my time in attempting to fill the knowledge boxes of your children, without making candle boxes for myself, my soul would not have the means of keeping its earthly box together six months longer." He was in a bad box, surely.—[B.]

There is another Van Amburgh in Cincinnati. His name is J. C. Carter, and the way he walks into lions, bears, tigers and other wild animals is a caution to Queen Victoria. He is about to proceed to Europe to show off there.—[B.]

## Dr. Hunt's Botanical Pills.

In the midst of a general and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. HUNT'S PILLS have the enviable distinction or universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing that his PILLS are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious.

These Pills, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and liver affections, in every stage and degree, female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; flour albus; fever and ague; incipient consumption or decline, whether of the liver or lungs; headache and giddiness, loss of appetite; nervous tremors; inebriation, or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; the rheumatism, whether a chronic or inflammatory; nervous antiphlogistic fever of every variety; scrofula, salt rheum; and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and cholera morbus or diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency with bad breath, chlorosis, and palpitations of the heart and head; changes of female constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines. The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at 100 Chatham-street, New York, or of the authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

LORENZO PERRY, Agent.

Swanton, Vermont.

**J. A. VAIL,**  
Attorney at Law,  
MONTPELIER, VT.

Any business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.

## MACKENZIE'S GAZETTE.

Devoted to the News and Politics of Canada and Europe, and to the maintenance of the principles of Government embodied in the Declaration of Independence by the United States of America, July 4, 1776.

Mackenzie's Gazette is printed and published by and for Peter Baxter the Proprietor in the second story of the brick house, corner of Main and Water streets, ROCHESTER, N. Y., at Three Dollars per annum, FOR CASH ONLY. No order, whether from agent or subscriber, will be attended to unless accompanied by payment in advance, and the newspaper will be stopped without order at the expiration of the time paid for unless a further remittance is made.

Orders, post paid by mail, with payment in advance, will also be received for this Gazette on the following terms, viz:

TEN DOLLARS—for ten copies during six months—or for five copies during one year—or for six copies during ten months—or for seven copies eight months—or for eight copies six months—or in payment of twenty copies three months.

FIVE DOLLARS—for five copies weekly during two years—or two copies a year—or three copies eight months—or four copies six months—or six copies four months—or eight copies three months. The price of papers called for weekly at the Gazette Office is \$2.50 per annum, or \$1.25 for six months.

A perusal of the Gazette during the past year must have convinced its readers that the editor follows no party further than he thinks they support the principles of political reform and the doctrines embodied in the declaration of American Independence. It is not his intention to change his course. UPHOLD, neither by the patronage of the Executive, the discounts of the Banker, nor the advertising of the Merchant, he has placed before the reader about 1500 closely printed columns of facts and opinions on various subjects, the greater part of which were probably composed from manuscript copy. About seven-eighths of last Saturday's Gazette was original; the other eighth only, selected.

Does any one doubt the usefulness of the Gazette let him consult its files. It is of great service to keep alive the spirit of liberty in the European and American population, by showing them what the Colonial and Monarchical Rule their fathers obeyed was and still is. It is useful in France, England and Ireland, as a record of the atrocious crimes committed in the 19th century by the British government, which yet pretends to liberality in its measures. Intimately connected for many years with the affairs of Canada, the editor is enabled to discuss them with that certainty as to facts which no stranger could possibly possess; and the sacrifices he has made to the cause of freedom beyond the St. Lawrence will remove from the mind of the impartial reader all apprehension of a bias in favor of despotic institutions.

The Editor has endeavored to meet much calumny and abuse during the past year by a conduct void of offence. In the movements at Prescott, the Short Hills, Lower Canada, and Windsor, he had no share. In the receipt or expenditure of money to carry on these undertakings he did not participate. If there has been an abuse of funds entrusted to any one for the Canadian cause, Mr. Mackenzie is blameless for he was neither an auditor, treasurer, nor accountant. From December, 1837, when he crossed the Niagara river, not one dollar has come into his possession without being particularized and faithfully accounted for through the columns of this Gazette—yet he has been careful to betray no man's confidence in so doing.

He earnestly urges the friends of liberty to continue steadily to uphold this Gazette, and never for a moment to abandon the cause of Canada as hopeless. The ten thousand columns of tory falsehoods expended with a view to injure Mr. Mackenzie in the estimation of the American public; the lavish bribes offered for his apprehensions out of an impoverished treasury; and the bitter revivings of the tory perage of England, might show the friends of Canada that the aristocracy in the wheel of revolution. Banished from Canada, our numbers yet find a passage beyond the Niagara.

But we must be patient as well as persevering. Through this Gazette publicly, and in his private communications to his friends, Mr. M. has urged upon all whom advice or argument could influence, that all attempts to disturb the Canadian government by invasions would be useless, injurious, and imprudent. We must wait for the time when the people themselves will again unfurl the standard on the other shores.

Gentlemen who are in arrears with us will oblige us by paying their accounts. We have tried the plan of giving credit to the rich people of America for one year, and are resolved to reverse our practice so as to take credit from them for another. The price of the Gazette in quantities is lowered fifty per cent., and we earnestly urge upon those who think this periodical ought to be supported, to exert themselves to obtain well filled lists.

AGENTS.—Every Postmaster in the Union is appointed an agent so far as remitting money and names is concerned. If there are no credits there will be no debts to collect.

All correspondence, whether on business or otherwise, should be directed to the Editor,  
W. L. MACKENZIE.  
Rochester, (N. Y.) May 25, 1839.

## STOLEN,

FROM the Stables of the subscriber, on the night of the 18th ult., a large Canadian mare, about 14 years old, of a black bay color, with some white on the face, the hoof of the left hind foot formerly split; now healed, the scar quite discernible. Hind feet white above the hoof. The said mare was in good order when stolen and considered a good traveller, she was traced to Bedford, (L. C.) and is supposed to have been taken across the Lines.

JOS. JEUNOT dit LACHAPELLE.  
St. Marc, L. C.

N. B. The undersigned Nephew of the proprietor is prepared to give a suitable recompense to any one who shall give information by which the said beast can be procured.

ANSELME TETRO.

Swanton, Vt., 19th June, 1839.

HISTORY in French of the Insurrection in Canada, by L. J. PAFINEAU, late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, in reply to Lord Durham's Report.  
Agent for this work in this village.

A. DROLET.

## Spiral Vent Water Wheel

WILSON'S Patent Spiral Vent Water Wheel is the best now in use, being propelled by the combined forces of momentum, action, &c. &c. and not liable to be deranged or impeded by back-water or freezing.

These wheels are in successful operation at Judge Waterman's Mill, at Johnson Vt.; Brewster and Shattuck's Mill, at Belvidere, and Samuel Bradley's Mill, in Fairfax.  
\* \* \* County Rights for Franklin, Grand Isle, and Chittenden may be had by applying to the subscriber; by whom also wheels will be made and forwarded to order.

SELDEN BROWN.

Marlow, (N. H.) May, 1839.

## THOMSON'S PHYSICIAN.

DR. WARREN would inform the public that he has located himself at Berkshire County, where he will be always ready to attend to all his professional duties. In his practice no bleeding, cupping, or poisoning with minerals or narcotics, nor starving of patients is allowed; but remedial agents are purely vegetable compounds, and are administered to remove disease on the same principle that food is given to remove hunger.  
May 28, 1839.

## A New Theory!

INTERESTING AND APPLICABLE  
TO THE AFFLICTED  
WITH DISEASES OF

## The Stomach, or Nerves;

Such as DYSPEPSIA, either Chronic or Acute, under the worst symptoms of restlessness; loss of spirits; GENERAL EMACIATION; CONSTIPATION, whether of the Lungs or Liver; LIVER AFFECTIONS; JAUNDICE, both Biliary & Spasmodic; COSTIVENESS; WORMS of every variety; RHEUMATISM, whether acute or chronic; together with GOUT, SCROFULA; Pains in the head, back, limbs and side, TYPHUS FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, Putrid Sore Throat, FEVER & AGUE, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart & Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Douloureux, cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough, the common or humid, the Dry or the Whooping; ASTHMA, Gavel and Dropsy.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by Empirics and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devotedness of its adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into its primary sources from whence Life, Health, and vigor emanate, and, vice versa, pain, sickness, disease and death. Not so with Dr. HUNT (who extensive research and practical experience so eminently qualify him for the profession of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his view—that the stomach, liver and the associated organs are the primary and great regulators of health; and that the blood in very many instances is dependent on these organs; and that unless medicine reaches THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the superficial anodynes usually prescribed, serve but as food to cover the ravages of deep-rooted malady.—Under these convictions, at the expense of years of close application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing it, it is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various diseases already enumerated, even if applied in the most critical cases, but he does not pretend to ascribe to

## HUNT'S BOTANICAL PILLS

a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds, he is prepared to show, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up.

## HUNT'S BOTANICAL PILLS

have never been known to fail in affecting the very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the HEALING ART.

## DR. GEO. HOWE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

HAS REMOVED to the House situated first door North of JOSEPH BLAKE'S, and still offers his Professional Services to all, who may be so unfortunate as to need Medical Aid.  
Swanton Falls, May 14th 1839.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Blacksmithing firm of H. Assestyne & Co. is dissolved, and all debts due for work done at the Company's shop, must be immediately settled with  
H. ASSESTYNE.  
Swanton, June 10, 1839.

JOSEPH B. CHICOME has taken the said shop, and being a Canadian Refugee, driven from home and his property by British tyranny, with a large family on his hands, and being withal a good workman, sober and industrious, we recommend him to the patronage of the public.

## FREDERICK ARSENEAUX.

BOOT and Shoe-maker to the Sovereign people of the Kingdom of Swanton, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Square trotting Gentleman's Boots, Shoes, dancing and walkings Pumps; Ladies' and Morocco do. and small shoes for small feet.—All which he will warrant to be of the most lasting quality, and much cheaper than they ought to be.  
First Corner East of the Eagle Hotel, Swanton.

## MARBLE.

FINISHED Marble of all descriptions will be furnished to order by the Subscriber, who keeps constantly on hand Tomb Stones, Foot Caps, and Stools, Window do. Store Piers, Fire Pieces, Hearths, &c. &c. All which he will sell at low prices.

Order addressed to him at Swanton Vt., or Beekmantown, N. Y., from responsible persons will ensure the immediate delivery of Marble at almost any price required.

ADNA ORCUTT.

Swanton, Vt., June, 18, 1839.